THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1830. NO. 27.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood —all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Receiving & Forwarding House:

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair: PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles: Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER. Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. FORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 23, 1828.—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS. August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three ten spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Batterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Seperroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, Crown, Medium, Imperial, Blue and White TEA PAPER, Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS, } PRINTING, WRAPPING, WRITING,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1830—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class No. 22 for 1830. Prizes sold at this Office:—Nos. 2, 49, 56, a Prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, sent to Ohio; Nos. 2, 45, 49, a Prize of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, sent to Ohio; Nos. 2, 30, 31, a Prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, sent to Greensburgh, Pa.; Nos. 43, 56, 58—49, 56, 58—2, 31, 45—each a Prize of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, sold in this city—besides many of $200, $100, &c. were sold by GEORGE A COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 14, 1830.

FRANCE IN 1829-30—By Lady Morgan, Author of "France in 1816," "Italy," "Life and Times of Salvator Rosa," &c. &c.

DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT—By Sir Walter Scott, being No. II of the Family Library. Just received and for sale by

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

December 13, 1830—3t

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size. Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

A. E. HOGE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square.)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15—tf *Allegheny-Town.*

TO LET. The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET.

The house and lot formerly occupied by me about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge. O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 14, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undersigned administrators have filed their accounts in the office of the Register for the county of Allegheny, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1831.

William Hays and *Agnes Hays*, administrators of the estate of Robert Hays, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

Webb Closey, administrator of the estate of James M'Fall, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Sarah M'Cormick and *Charles Craig*, administrators of the estate of John M'Cormick, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

John Turner, administrator of the estate of James Turner, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Also, at the same time, the guardianship account of John Bissell, guardian of Charles Semple, John B. Semple, Ellen Semple, and Francis Semple, minor children of Wm. Semple, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Register.

December 17, 1830.—4t

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

FOR SALE,

A FRAME HOUSE in Wood street, between first and second street, occupied at present by Mr. J. Byerly. The house is on a lease of six years from the first of April next, subject to a ground rent of $47 25 cents per annum. It is in good order, and will be sold low for cash.

JAMES HARMON.

December 17.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

NEW WORKS.

JOURNAL OF THE HEART; by the Authoress of Flirtation.—POEMS of Rogers, Campbell, Montgomery, Lamb, and Kirk White, complete in one volume.—THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ARTS, with numerous engravings, on the basis of Gray's Operative Chemist; adapted to the United States; with Treatises on Calico Printing, Bleaching, &c.—For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO., 95 Market str't.

December 17, 1830—2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Proceedings of the *United States' Anti-Masonic Convention*, held at Philadelphia, September 11, 1830; embracing the Journal of Proceedings, the Reports, the Debates, and the Address to the People.

Journal of the Heart; edited by the Authoress of "Flirtation."

Williams on the *Diseases of the Lungs*, &c. with Plates.—Smith's *Treatise on Fever*.—The Surgeon Dentist's *Anatomical and Physiological Manual*; by G. Waite, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Tales of Travels West of the Mississippi; by Solomon Bell.

History of the New Testament; Colored Engravings.

The *Chemistry of the Arts*; being a practical display of the Arts and Manufactures which depend on Chemical principles; on the basis of Gray's Operative Chemist. For sale by

HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Market and Front streets.

December 17, 1830.—3t

NEW MEDICAL WORKS.—A Treatise on Fever; by Southwood Smith, M. D.—An Exposition of the Physical Signs of the Diseases of the Lungs and Pleura; by Charles J. B. Williams, M. D. N. B.—All the new medical publications received as soon as published.

JOHN I. KAY & CO. 95 Market str't.

December 17, 1830—2t.

DANCING.

PROFESSOR HENRY ANDERSON presents his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and respectfully informs them that he will open a Dancing School in Mr. George Beale's City Assembly Room, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. Having taught with success in some of the principal southern cities for more than ten years, feels assured that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage.

Parents and Guardians, who wish to bestow upon their children and wards this fashionable and graceful accomplishment, so ornamental to society, will, perhaps, do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. Ladies or Gentlemen, who wish to be taught this accomplishment, and do not wish to attend the public class, can, if they desire it, be waited on at their respective residences.

For the further advancement of his pupils, he intends giving them a Cotillion or Practising Party, every week.

Subscriptions received at the Assembly Room.

References—Messrs. Alex. Johnston, Jr. John M'Donald, Esq. Robert Stewart, Samuel Fahnestock, Owen Aston, and N. Griffith.

December 17, 1830.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY,

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830—3mo.

THET-HAMMER'D SHOVELS & SPADES.

BARTRAM'S Tilt-Hammered Shovels and Spades, of a superior quality, and warranted equal to the eastern manufacture. Also, Axes of the same manufacture, for sale by H. MACSHANE, 76 Front street. Dec. 17—3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Masonic Hall Association are requested to meet at the Hall, on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. By order of the Chairman of the Building Committee. ☞ Punctual attendance is requested. Dec. 17—2.

MONEY WANTED.—One Hundred and Fifty Dollars wanted, on good security.—For further information inquire at this office.

December 17, 1830.

PRACTISING BALL.—Mr. Bond respectfully gives notice, that a Practising Ball of his pupils will take place on Friday next, Dec. 24, (being Christmas Eve,) to which his former pupils and others can attend, by obtaining tickets of admission at the Hall. N. B.—On this occasion the parents and guardians of Mr. Bond's pupils are respectfully invited to attend. Dec. 17.

A CARD.—Having been solicited by several gentlemen of this city to give a BALL on NEW YEAR'S EVE, Mr. Bond has determined on making his best exertions for a splendid entertainment on that occasion, ever distinguished for hilarity, and devoted to pleasure and amusement.—The Hall will be elegantly decorated, and the best music procured. ☞ Managers will issue tickets to ladies and gentlemen, as usual. D.17—2.

COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.

Nov. 12.—3mos. JOSEPH DOWNER.

Poetry.

THE MOHEGAN CHURCH.

Written for the "New York Atlas."

A remnant of the once powerful tribe of Mohegan Indians reside in Norwich, (Ct.;) and on the ruins of an ancient fort in their territory, a Church is about being erected for their use, principally through the effects of *female benevolence*.

Behold you hills in distance fade,
Where erst the red-brow'd hunter stray'd,
And mark those streamlets sheen and blue,
Where gliding sped the swift canoe,
While through the forests glanc'd like light
The flying wild-deer's antler bright.

Ask ye for hamlet's peopled bound,
With cone-roof'd cabins circled round?
For chieftain grave, for hoary sire,
Or warrior terrible in ire?—
Ye've seen the shadow quit the vale,
The foam upon the waters fail,
The fleeting vapor leave no trace—
Such was their path,—*that fated race.*

Say ye that kings with lofty port
Held here their stern and simple court?
That on this spot with gestures bold,
Proud orators the throng control'd?
Hark!—hear ye not through clanging steel
The thunder of their war-shout peal?
Is not yon red and flickering spire
The dazzling of their council-fire?
No! no!—the dust hath chok'd their song,
Hath dimm'd their glory's ray,—
But can it staunch the bleeding wrong?
Or quell remembrance, fierce and strong?
Recording Angel, say!—

I mark'd where once a fortress frown'd
Amid the blood-cemented ground,
And many a tale that savage tower
Might tell to chill the midnight hour.
But now its ruins strangely bear
Fruits that the sainted hand may share;
For there a hallow'd dome imparts
The lore of heaven to listening hearts.
Fair forms, like those which lingering staid
Latest 'neath Calvary's awful shade,
And *earliest* pierc'd the gather'd gloom
To watch a Saviour's lowly tomb,
Such forms have sooth'd the Indian's ire,
And bade for him that dome aspire:
Now where Tradition, ghostly pale,
With ancient horrors loads the vale,
And shuddering weaves in tissued loom
The vengeful snare, the mystic doom,—
There shall the contrite prayer arise,
And tuneful hymns invoke the skies.

Crush'd race!—so long condemn'd to moan,
Scorn'd, rifled, spiritless, and lone,
From pagan rites, from sorrow's maze,
Turn to these temple gates with praise;—
Yes, turn and bless the usurping band
Who rent away your fathers' land.
Forgive the wrong, suppress the blame
And view with Faith's fraternal claim
Your God, your hope, your heaven,—the same.

Hartford, Ct. H.

REMARKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the National Gazette, Dec. 11.

The want of space prevented us from inserting yesterday the comments which we intended to offer on that part of the President's Message which relates to the Bank of the United States. We have since sought authentic information, which we shall detail at once, in order to render clear the general impropriety and dangerous tendency of the President's paragraphs. The subject is of primary magnitude; it may be said to go "home to the business and bosoms" of all men: we may expect, therefore, to be excused for the frankness and copiousness of the following remarks. We are especially struck with the wanton as well as the erroneous character of this renewed attack on the Bank;—the President has not only done, in this instance, a work of supererogation, but one of unprovoked and unqualified mischief. Interests to the amount of millions of dollars are already affected; the alarm and the jobbing which have been excited will, as before, have a comparatively short duration, because they will be seen to have but a slight foundation: the intermediate evil, however, must be severely felt by numbers of the stockholders, and will be a mere waste. At the commencement of the Message, the President rejoices in the prosperous condition of the country. The excellent state of the currency is a main ingredient and preservative of that condition. To tamper with it, is to be inconsistent and rash; and how far the proceeding is inconsiderate and otherwise reprehensible, will be understood from what we are about to say with an impartial spirit and upon adequate reflection and inquiry.

President Jackson, in his Message to Congress in December, 1829, took occasion to introduce the question of re-chartering the Bank of the United States. As the charter of the Bank would not expire until the 4th of March, 1836, while his own term of office would expire in 1833, it was clear that the question of re-chartering the Bank was not to occur during his administration, and accordingly it was received as gratuitous advice generally is, not very cordially. Obliged to notice the official communications of the Chief Magistrate, the Committee of Finance in the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, examined the subject, and finding the theory and the assertions equally erroneous, had the manliness to tell him so, very respectfully, but very decidedly. "Both the constitutionality and expediency of the law creating this Bank," said the President, "are well questioned." Sir, replied the Committee of Ways and Means, "that may be said of the Bank charter which can be said of few contested questions of constitutional law—both the great political parties who have long divided the country, have solemnly pronounced it to be constitutional, and there are but very few prominent men of either party who do not stand committed in its favor. When to this imposing array of authorities we add the solemn and unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, in a case which fully and distinctly submitted the constitutional question to their cognisance, may they not ask, in the language of Mr. Dallas, 'Can it be deemed a violation of the right of private opinion, to consider the constitutionality of a National Bank as a question forever settled and at rest?'"

"But," says the President, "it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."

Sir, reply the Committee of Ways and Means, "it has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie. This proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration."

Again—"For all the purposes of the revenue, it gives to the national currency that perfect uniformity, that ideal perfection, to which a currency of gold and silver in so extensive a country could have no pretensions."

And again—"Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States; and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity."

Sir, say the Committee of the Senate, "the United States are in the enjoyment of a uniform national currency, not only sound and uniform in itself, and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of Government and the community, but more sound and uniform than that possessed by any other country." And again—"It is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire, any currency better than this."

But, says the President, we could do better by establishing "a National Bank, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues."

No, Sir, answer the Committee of Ways and Means, such a scheme would destroy the currency, and what is worse; would destroy the liberties of the country.

It would inevitably produce the manifold evils of a paper currency. "In these views," say they "the Committee are fully sustained by the opinion of Mr. Lowndes, expressed in 1819. These are his words: 'That the destruction of the United States Bank would be followed by the establishment of paper money, he firmly believed; he might al so say he knew. It was an extremity from which the House would recoil.'" And again—

"But the inevitable tendency of a Government Bank to involve the country in a paper system is not, in the opinion of the Committee, the greatest objection to it. The powerful, and in the hands of a bad administration, the irresistible and corrupting influence, which it would exercise over the elections of the country, constitutes an objection more imposing than all others united. No matter by what means an administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands, it would be impossible to displace them without some miraculous interposition of Providence."

No, Sir, answer the Committee of the Senate, "the inevitable consequence would be the creation of a moneyed engine of direct dependence on the officers of government, at variance with the whole scheme of our institutions."

They therefore "deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation, to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and to put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments."

The President now begins by informing Congress—"the importance of the principles involved in the inquiry whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject."

We confess we are at a loss to perceive this necessity. When the President first invited the attention of Congress to it, ill-timed as was his interference, he excused himself by saying that he "could not in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people." Well, they did consider it—did report upon it—and one at least of the reports is now actually before Congress. Was it ever known before that while Congress was in actual deliberation on a proposal of the President, that officer did, unasked, and as if doubting the integrity or capacity of the representatives of the people, volunteer a fresh assault on the object of his denunciation, and goad on the members with this morbid impatience? So far from there being any necessity for his renewed interference, every consideration of delicacy forbade it. What has he to do with the re-chartering of the Bank? If the declaration in the Message earnestly beseeching Congress to provide against the re-eligibility of a President, be any thing more than the merest formula of speech, he means to decline a re-election, and the Bank question will not arrive till he is out of office. Upon what pretexts, then, does he found his pretension to decide it, and above all to prejudge it? His reason is perhaps to be found in the next sentence, that "nothing has occurred to lessen in any degree the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution as at present organised." Indeed! Congress adjourned in May last; and the first salutation they receive on re-assembling is, that during all the warm weather, the dangers which alarmed many of our citizens have not in any degree whatever been diminished. The very dog-days, it seems, brought no relief to the frighted community. Now is not this egregious trifling with the understanding of every man in Congress?

To relieve the suffering people, and quiet their fears, as the drug of the last session was too unpalateable, there is a new panacea. Let us examine it.

"It is thought practicable," he says, "to organize such a bank *as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the government—the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing the officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium.*"—Such is the scheme of the President, and we must say that it is not easy to imagine a plan more wild and impracticable in itself, nor one which, if it could be carried into effect, would prove more corrupt and mischievous. And, first, this Bank is to be "*a branch of the Treasury Department!*"—This, we fear, is the primary and favorite recommendation of it. But really if the person who is to wield the power thus requested will not see its consequences, can any other man in the country be blind to them? Twenty-four millions of revenue administered as a branch of the Treasury, by officers appointed by the President? There are about nine thousand receiving officers. Shall they all be bankers, or only the three hundred and forty-three Custom Houses, or the forty-two Land Offices? supposing their number fixed. Secondly, *They are to receive the public deposits*—but what have they to do with the *individual deposits?* Are these officers of the government to receive the money of private citizens for safe keeping, and issue certificates for it,—and is the Government to be bound for its forthcoming, so as to guarantee the deposits to the depositors? This will be a generous assumption of responsibility, and quite gratuitous too, since it is no part of the plan, to make any use whatever of these deposits.

But suppose all this settled, and suppose the officers of Government in full possession of all the public revenue. What then? They are not "to purchase property"—but they must have some place to put all this money into—a vault—a house—desks—chairs;—and yet this would be as dangerous as the present Bank—for that Bank can only "purchase property" enough to do business on.

3d. But the greatest difficulty is this—they are "*without the power to make loans.*" Now we venture to say, that the whole of the revenue system of the United States for the last forty years, has mainly depended for its security on this very power in the depositories of the public funds to loan them out, and that nothing would so completely derange that system as the suspension of that power. A few words will make this evident.

When the revenue of the United States is paid into the Bank of the United States, the Bank is from that moment responsible for it, and bound to transport it throughout the Union free of expense. But the Bank, instead of hoarding it, and withdrawing it from circulation, immediately lends it to the same merchant, perhaps, who paid it, or to some other merchant, or some other citizen, and thus it is kept in circulation to put in motion the business of the country, enabling the citizen to provide the means of paying his next debt to the Government. The Government thus has its funds safe, yet still in operation beneficially, as it derives its share of the profits of these loans—and the present payments are thus made to facilitate those which are to follow. This is the whole play of our revenue system. But, on the new plan, what will be the effect? The twenty-four millions paid to the Government are instantly withdrawn from circulation; for all useful purposes, they are as if buried in the ocean. They lie dead in the Collectors' hands—all the specie and all the notes of the solvent State Banks would be swallowed up, and they would be forced to curtail or to stop their business. For instance, the Government receives twelve millions of revenue in New York. On an average the whole specie and circulating notes of all the Banks in that State do not equal this amount; so that the whole circulating medium of the State would be locked up by the Collector. It will of course at length be drawn out of his hands—but how? Out of twelve millions received there, not a million perhaps is spent there, and unless the public creditors in every part of the country be paid in New York, the Collector must send off the specie and notes of these Banks to the distant points of disbursement.

These operations, by transferring large masses of funds, would occasion perpetual shocks and revulsion, and instead of being accomplished as they now are, without either risk to the Government or inconvenience to the community, could not fail to injure both. If this movement prove too harsh, its rigor must be softened by transmitting the funds through the instrumentality of bills of exchange. The Treasury officer then is to buy bills from other people, and to sell bills to other people, that is to say, he is to become a regular broker. In every place where the revenue exceeds the expenditure, he is to transfer the surplus to other points, so that there must be many officers having in their hands immense sums, and engaged in constant money dealings. Whether these sums can with perfect safety be confided to the Treasury officers, who of course will be appointed from political motives; whether we could rely on their fidelity for not buying the weak bills of political friends; whether we could trust their judgments in these purchases, where all the loss is borne by the government, are questions worthy of consideration.

But 4th, the idea that such a Bank, having no "*stockholders, debtors or property, and but few officers, and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community,*" would be without any influence, is wholly fallacious. So far from having no debtors, the system would not operate a single week without creating a mass of debt and a crowd of debtors.—The President says that these Treasury officers are to "*remit the funds of the government.*"—Now it appears, from the printed statements, that during the last year the Bank of the United States remitted upwards of nine millions of dollars. When the Treasury officers come to remit, they would do one of two things,—either transport the millions of specie and notes from one end of the country to another, or they must do as the Bank does, purchase the amount of bills—that is, they must pay out nine millions of the government funds to individuals, and take their notes, payable at a distant place and a future time, for these nine millions. Then, are not the persons who have received the government money, and given their bills for it, *debtors* to the government? Suppose that these bills are unpaid at maturity,—the Treasury officers must try to save what they can: they must compromise—and if nothing better offers, take real estate. So that, after all, here are both *debtors and property.* So, too, if these bills to be sold are not always sold for cash, but occasionally for credit, the purchasers form a new class of debtors. These bills, too, are to be sold at *moderate premiums.* Before the Bank of the United States began, the premiums were ten to twenty per cent. between Baltimore and Boston: when the Bank is destroyed, they will be at least as great. Now, according to Mr. Gallatin, the Bank transfers sixty-two millions at a premium of about three fifths of one per cent., and adds—"there is not, it is believed, a single country where the community in this respect is served with less risk and expense." The moderation of the premium on the Treasury officers' drafts, therefore, would probably be about ten or fifteen times the present rates.

How far a "few officers" of the Treasury, with the command of twenty-four millions, and engaged in the purchase and sale of millions of bills and notes, could *operate on the hopes and fears and interests* of the community must be left to conjecture, as happily there is no other example of any scheme for placing the whole revenue of the country at the disposal of a few officers, themselves at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate who asks and urges Congress to bestow upon him this power. The truth is, that the same operations now executed by the Bank, must be performed by these Treasury officers—and the only difference is, that they are now done with perfect safety, and at no expense, by persons wholly independent of the control of the executive—and under the new plan, they would be done at infinite hazard, with much cost, and by persons who, as they will probably have earned their appointments by subserviency to the President, will probably retain them by devotion to his support.

If the scheme is bad, the motives alleged for it are worse. "The States," says the President, "would be strengthened, by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local currency through their own banks." And can this be possible?—Is this the language of a President of the United States, the officer sworn to execute the constitution, and specially charged with maintaining the powers of the General Government? Why one of the strongest motives for the creation of that Government, was the existence of a depreciated and demoralising paper money issued by the States, which the General Government could alone remedy—accordingly the States are expressly prohibited from emitting bills of credit, or making paper money a legal tender, and the power to coin money and regulate its value, as well as the duty of making all taxes uniform, that is, of course, payable in something of equal value, is expressly and exclusively vested in the General Government.—When that Government ceased to exercise this control during the last war, the currency relapsed into a state of confusion so insufferable that Congress was again forced to interpose; yet, after all this warning experience, the Chief Magistrate of the Union calls upon Congress to destroy this Bank, because the States may be strengthened by furnishing the local paper currency;—he invokes the State Governments and stimulates the State Banks to a crusade against the institution, because it prevents them from issuing that very paper currency which it was one of the primary objects of the constitution to exclude.

But, says the President, this new Bank, "tho' issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State Banks by taking their notes in deposit and for exchange only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie." Nothing could possibly be more unavailing than this imaginary check.

The Bank of the United States, by its numerous branches, by the great extent and activity of its business, as well on account of the Government as its own, comes in contact more or less with all the banking institutions of the country, and can generally ascertain to a certain degree the credit and situation of each. What is more important still to the Government is, that the moment these State bank notes are received and cashed, the Bank is responsible, and the government never can lose a dollar. Now, the only mode in which the Bank checks the over issues of the State institutions is, by taking their notes and returning them home for settlement. But how can the Treasury officers do this? If they take all the notes of all the Banks, of course the Government runs the risk, for they cannot tell whether a Bank will pay specie until they try, and of course they must first take the notes, so that if the Bank prove insolvent it is too late, as the loss is already sustained. The result will therefore be, that, for greater security, the Treasury officers will take only the notes of the best Banks, of those in cities near the points of the greatest receipts of revenue. The first effect then is, that these State Bank notes will be paid to the Collector and withdrawn at once from circulation, as they cannot be paid out and must not be lent, so that in a few months the whole of the best notes will be swept out of circulation. The next effect to be marked is, that the Banks whose notes are not received, being of course no longer under any control, will issue their paper in excess, to fill up the void created by the withdrawal of the good notes, and then the whole mass of paper circulating will become depreciated. So far, then, from checking over issues, this scheme is calculated to make them inevitable.

Examine, too, its effect on the public revenue. By destroying the Bank of the United States, you annihilate at once fourteen or fifteen millions of the very best currency ever enjoyed by any country. You have then about three hundred and forty State Banks, entirely beyond the control of the General Government, issuing paper without limit. The destruction of the United States' Bank paper will create an immediate demand, on account of the revenue, for fourteen or fifteen additional millions, which they will not fail to issue—and which the Government will be bound to receive, since it will be impossible to begin a system of receiving only gold and silver, particularly as the winding up of the present Bank, however gently performed, must require great forbearance on the part of the Government towards its debtors. The Bank notes then of solvent State Banks must be received. But in a very short time, as their paper is withdrawn from circulation, and a depreciated currency substituted for it, these Banks must become largely debtors to the Treasury officers. Yet whatever be the extent of that debt, it will be extremely difficult to stop taking their paper, because it would be the only medium in which the public can pay the revenue: thus, in a little time the Government will be in possession of an immense mass of paper or an immense accumulation of debt of these State Banks.

When the time arrives for remitting to other places the funds of the Government, and the Treasury officers begin to buy some hundreds of thousands of dollars in bills of exchange, they throw back into circulation the hoarded masses of notes of these banks, or they directly demand payment of them from the banks themselves. Under any circumstances this is a critical measure; but if it take place at some moment when the specie demanded for the China trade is rising, and dollars are at a premium of two or three per cent.—or at a moment when exchange on England or France cannot be supplied, and the demand goes directly on the vaults of the state Banks, the Treasury officers, and the Treasury and the Government, will stand in a fearful position. They will not venture either to refuse these notes for duties, or to demand payment of them—for any man who has had any experience on that subject, knows perfectly well that it is not in the power of the Government to compel the State banks to pay their notes, if it is inconvenient to them or oppressive to their customers; and that every other creditor of the Bank will be paid his last dollar before the United States will be allowed its claims, if the United States can only be reproached, as it will inevitably be, with causing a pressure on the community by demanding specie of the Banks. Let the Government sue the Banks, and in a year or two it may obtain judgment, but, meanwhile, what becomes of the revenue, while the only alternative is the receipt of a depreciated paper, or a total absence of all payment?

The inevitable effect, then, of this plan, would be to place the whole revenue of the United States at the mercy of the State governments and the State banks;—the State governments with an unlimited power of making banks, and the State banks with an unlimited power of issuing paper money—the very State banks of which no less than one hundred and thirty-five, with a capital of more than twenty-four millions, have within a few years failed outright.

But the scheme has an ulterior resource. "In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provision." So that, after all, the plan is but temporary, and whenever there is any occasion to alter it, its powers are to be enlarged. In what way is not exactly revealed, but part of the enlargement would doubtless be to make these *few officers* a great many officers, appointed by the President; to increase the amount of bills they have to buy and to sell, and to give them new influence over the hopes and fears and interests of the community. The only other enlargement which remains is this:—According to the plan the whole currency is to consist of the notes of State Banks. If any emergency should arise—not an election for President—but a war requiring greater means, more taxes, more expenditures—to dispense with these notes would of course be impracticable, because you would at once deprive the country of their only means of paying the revenue. To insist on payments of specie would be futile; to continue the receipt of State bank paper, and thus increase the issues of the State banks, too dangerous; so that the only resource left would be to make these officers the medium of a paper currency of the General Government, and revive the former competition between the States and the Union, in the race of depreciated and worthless paper money.

Finally, the President states that "the present system cannot exist without occasional collision with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehension and discontent on the part of the States and the people."

Undoubtedly, the President feels a peculiar and personal sensibility to all violations of the rights and liberties of his fellow citizens, and he probably knows more than we do of these perpetual apprehensions and discontents. But we confess that we have not discovered them. The worthy Chief Magistrate seems to be himself the greatest alarmist and malcontent. Through the whole country the operations of the Bank are universally considered beneficial, and with the exception of an occasional holiday declamation about the liberties of the country, all seem satisfied; and the numerous applications for Branches from every section of the Union prove that the people regard its presence as a great advantage. Even supposing that there should arise "occasional collisions with the local authorities," is not the whole movement of every part of the Government of the Union liable to the same objection? Have not occasional collisions occurred between the Federal and State Governments? And why should the law creating the Bank be more objectionable on that score, than many other acts of Congress limiting the powers of the State Governments? But the fact is not correctly stated. There is not, we believe, a single collision of any kind between the Bank and the local authorities. On the contrary, old animosities have given way to sounder views and more liberal feelings. Take, for example, the collision in the President's own State. The legislature of Tennessee, in 1817, passed a law imposing a tax of fifty thousand dollars a year on any Branch that should be attempted there. In 1827, the legislature repealed that law; the Branch was invited by the people, into the State, where it is now in most successful and beneficial operation.

On the whole, it is fortunate for the country that a scheme which would be so insufferable, is impracticable. But the intention of it remains. No sober man in this country can now fail to perceive that the President has officially surrendered to the States one of the vital powers of the General Government; and that his plans will inevitably lead to an irredeemable paper currency.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society is just published. A very considerable portion of the report is occupied with facts, letters, opinions, and investigations, touching imprisonment for debt. Returns, it is stated, have been received from nearly one hundred prisons in the United States, showing *how many persons* were imprisoned for debt during the year ending December 30th, 1829; for what sums they were imprisoned; how much time was lost in prisons; how many were discharged by the creditor or his attorney; how many paid the debt; how many took the poor debtor's oath; what was the whole amount of costs; and who supported the debtor in prison. The remarks and inferences derived from these returns are interesting, and we shall make an extract therefrom in a day or two. For the present, we select from a mass of letters from gentlemen in various parts of the United States, the following from the Hon. Daniel Webster.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, dated May 2.

"Sir—I have received your letter of the 19th of April, asking my opinion upon several questions, all relative to the subject of imprisonment for debt. I am quite willing to express my general opinions on that interesting subject, although they are not so matured as to be entitled to influence other men's judgments. The existing laws, I think, call loudly for revision and amendment. Your first four questions seek to know what I think of imprisonment for small sums. I am decidedly against it; I would carry the exemption to debts of thirty or forty dollars, at least. Individual instances of evil or hardship might, I am aware, follow from such a change; but I am persuaded the general result would be favorable in a high degree, to industry, sobriety, and good morals, as well as to personal liberty.

You ask in the next place, what I think of imprisonment for debt in any case where there is no evidence of fraud. Certainly I am of opinion that there should be no imprisonment for debt where it appears that no fraud has been practised or intended, either in contracting the debt or in omitting to pay it. But then, it seems to me that, when a man does not fulfil a lawful promise, he ought to show his inability, and to show also that his conduct has been fair and honest. He ought not to be allowed merely to *say* he cannot pay, and then to call on the creditor to *prove* that his inability is pretended or fraudulent. He ought to show why he does not and cannot fulfil his contract, and to give reasonable evidence that he has not acted fraudulently; and, this being done, his person ought to be held no longer. In the first place, the creditor is entitled to the oath of his debtor, and, in the next place, to satisfactory explanation of any suspicious circumstances.

There are two sorts of fraud, either of which, when proved, ought to prevent a liberation of the person, viz: fraud in contracting the debt, and fraud in concealing, or making way with, the means of payment. And to the usual provisions of the bankrupt act ought to be added, that no one should be discharged who is proved to have lost money in any species of gaming; and I should include, in this class, *all adventurers in lotteries.* Having tendered his own oath, and made just explanation of any circumstances of supicion, if there be such, and not having lost money by gaming, the debtor ought to be discharged at once; which answers another of your questions; for the detention of thirty days, before the oath can be taken, appears to me wholly useless.

You are pleased to ask whether in my judgment Christians can, with a good conscience imprison either other Christians or infidels. He would be very little of a Christian, I think, who could make a difference in such a case, and be willing to use a degree of severity towards Jew or Greek, which he would not use towards one of his own faith.—Whether conscientious men can imprison any body for debt, whom they do not believe dishonest or fraudulent, is a question which every man, while the law allows such imprisonment, must decide for himself. In answer to your inquiry, whether I have found it necessary to use such coercion, in regard to debts of my own, I have to say that I never imprisoned any man for my own debts under any circumstances; nor have I, in five and twenty years' professional practice, ever recommended it to others, except in cases where there was manifest proof, or violent and unexplained suspicion, of intentional fraud.

Imprisonment for debt, my dear sir, as it is now practised, is, in my judgment, a great evil; and, it seems to me an effectual remedy for the largest part of the evil is obvious. Nineteen twentieths of the whole of it would be relieved, in my opinion, if imprisonment for *small debts* were to be abolished. That object I believe to be attainable; and to its attainment, I think, the main attention of those who take an interest in the subject should be directed. Small credits are often given, on the confidence of being able to collect the debt by the terrors of the jail; great ones seldom or never.

Three simple provisions would accomplish all, in my opinion, that may be considered absolutely required to a just state of the law respecting imprisonment for debt in Massachusetts.

1. That no imprisonment should be allowed when the debts, exclusive of costs, did not amount to 30 dollars.

2. That there should be no necessity of imprisonment for thirty days, as a preliminary to taking the poor debtor's oath; nor any longer detention than such as is necessary to give parties notice, and time to prepare for examnation; and that a convenient number of magistrates, in every county, should, for the purpose of administering the oaths, be appointed by the government; and that magistrates should be clothed with such further powers as might be thought expedient, in order to enable them to make a thorough investigation of the fairness or fraud of the debtor's conduct.

3. That in cases where the debtor had been discharged, if the creditor would make oath to newly discovered evidence proving original fraud, or, to his belief, that the debtor had subsequently received property, and concealed or withheld the same from his creditors, it should be competent to such creditor to have investigation of such charge, and, if made out, to have execution against the person, and if not made out, that the creditor should pay the cost of the proceeding.

Other provisions might doubtless be useful; but if these three alone could be obtained, they would, in a great measure, clear the jails of debtors, and give general satisfaction, I have no doubt, to creditors.

I ought to add that the imprisonment of females in the common jails, for mere debt, is a barbarism which ought not to be tolerated. Instances of such imprisonment, though rare, do yet sometimes occur, under circumstances that shock every humane mind. In this respect, the law ought, in my judgment, to be altogether reformed."

SPONGE FISHING.

While I was at Tinos, on one occasion I met with some of the fishermen who had been on the coast of Syria, employed in fishing for sponges. They reside principally at the island of Calymnos. I had previously conversed with others, in Smyrna and Syria, as I had felt much curiosity in obtaining from them particular accounts of their singular employment, and what remarks they had made while remaining so long as they are accustomed to do at the bottom of the sea.

They go in boats of about ten tons burthen, and two or three boats commonly are in company. They find the best places at from one to two miles distance from the shore, where the water is from ten to twenty fathoms in depth. They tie a rope about them, and dive from their boats, and generally remain under water two minutes at a time. The most accomplished sponge fishers can stay three minutes. They are not at the trouble of exerting their strength to swim to the top, but when they begin to feel exhausted, they kick the rope as a signal to their friends above water, and are speedily hauled up again to the air.

I have made inquiries of the fishermen to ascertain what kind of fish they see below; and in reply have heard that they do not find large ones, but are sometimes in danger from a small one which they know by the name of the Smyrna. It resembles a snake in form, and is spotted with black, being generally only two or three feet in length, though sometimes more.—When cooked it is delicate.

The Turks never fish for sponges; and the Greeks acquire the art of remaining under the water only by long practice, and are very apt to lose their hearing by it. It was told me by a sponge fisher, that one of the fish above mentioned, once bit a fisherman on the arm, and wounded him so severely, that after rising to the surface, he had his arm amputated, but in vain, for he soon lost his life. Sponges when seen on the bottom, look dark, not whitish, as when dry; and the fish, being coiled, was taken hold of by the poor man by mistake. Some sponges are worth ten dollars an oke, others five, &c. and the very large and coarse ones are hardly worth any thing. They grow upon the rocks, at the depth of twenty or thirty fathoms; and are found chiefly off the port of Beyrout, a mile or two from the shore. They are also found, though in less abundance, in the gulf of Volo, where they are taken without diving, by pushing long poles down upon the bottom, and scraping them off.—*Narrative of a Greek Soldier.*

To court nobody and expect no court from any, is a happy condition, a golden age, and the most natural state of man.

On Gardens.—The hanging gardens, in antiquity, called *Pensiles Horti*, were raised on arches by Ne[illegible] of Babylon, in orde[illegible] Amyetis, daughter of [illegible] Media. These gardens are [illegible] Quintus Curtius to have been equal in height to the city, viz: 50 feet. The contained a square of 400 feet on every side, and were carried up into the air in several terraces laid one above another, and the ascent from terrace to terrace was by stairs ten feet wide.

Among the Mexicans there are *floating gardens*, which are described by the Abbe Clavigero, as highly curious and interesting, so as to form a place of recreation and amusement. The abundant produce of these prolific gardens, are brought daily by the canal in numerous small vessels, at sunrise, to the market place of the capital to be sold. The plants thrive in these situations in an astonishing manner, the mud of the lake being extremely fertile and productive, without the aid of rain. Whenever the owners of the gardens are inclined to change their situations, they get into their little vessels, and by their own strength alone, or where that is not sufficient, by the assistance of others, they get them afloat, and tow them after them wherever they go.

Gardening was introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509. Fruits and flowers of sundry sorts, before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Grapes were first planted at Blaxhall, in Suffolk, 1552. The ingenuity and fostering care of the people of England, have brought under their tribute all the vegetable creation.

Lord Bacon has truly observed, "A garden is the purest of all human pleasures," and no doubt he felt its influence, when he returned from the turmoil of a *court* and *courts.* Many of his writings were composed under the shade of the trees in Gray's Inn Gardens; he lived in a house facing the great gates, forming the entrance to the gardens, and Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brook, frequently sent him "home brewed beer." Epicurus, the patron of refined pleasure, fixed the seat of his enjoyment in a garden. Dr. Knox says "in almost every description of the seats of the blessed, ideas of a garden seemed to have predominated. The word Paradise itself is synonymous with garden. The fields of Elysium, that sweet region of poesy, are adorned with all that imagination can conceive to be delightful. Some of the most pleasing passages of Milton are those in which he represents the happy pair engaged in cultivating their blissful abode. Poets have always been delighted with the beauties of a garden. Lucan is represented by Juvenal as reposing in the garden. Virgil's *Georgics* prove him to have been captivated with rural scenes; though to the surprise of his readers he has not assigned a book to the subject of a garden.—But let not the rich suppose they have appropriated the pleasures of a garden. The possessor of an acre, or a smaller portion, may receive a real pleasure from observing the progress of vegetation, even in the plantation of culinary plants. A very limited tract properly attended to, will furnish ample employment for an individual, nor let it be thought a mean care; for the same hand that raised the cedar, formed the hyssop on the wall."

Tenderness.—An elderly lady residing at Margate, went into a market a few days ago, having made up her mind to buy a goose. There were but two in the market, both in the custody of a little cherry cheeked lass from Birchington, who, to the surprise of her customer, positively refused to sell one without the other. Recollecting that a neighbor had expressed a wish for one, the lady was, without much difficulty, prevailed on to take both. When the bargain was concluded, however, she thought proper to inquire of the vendor why she had so peremptorily refused selling them separate. "If you please, my lady," was the naivette answer, "mother said as how the geese had lived together *fifteen years*, and it would be cruel to part them."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	a
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	5
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Freak co. Hav. de Grace	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	2	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	¼
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21.

☞ Since the 9th instant, we have had 19 arrivals of steam boats, and 23 departures. The river is 6 feet above low water mark. From the snow and rain which have fallen during the last three days, we confidently expect another rise.

U. S. Senator.—Our readers will perceive that William Wilkins was elected United States Senator, on the 16th instant, on the 21st ballot.—Judge Wilkins is a Jacksonite, but still we know that the interests of this state may be safely confided to his hands, and are therefore highly gratified at this result. The following are the votes:

	M'Kean,	Stevenson,	Ingersoll,	Hawkins,	Wilkins,	Ramsey,	Denny,	Conlter,	Irwin,	M'Creery,	Dallas,
24	11	9	15	6	7	31	5	4	5	2	6
27	11	9	17	9	5	31	7	4	1	1	6
29	11	9	19	8	3	30	7	4	1	1	6
21	13	11	20	8	0	30	6	2	1	1	6
31	13	10	20	8	0	31	6	1	1	1	7
31	14	10	18	10	0	31	6	1	1	1	7
32	14	10	17	10	0	31	6	1	1	1	7
33	22	0	18	12	0	30	8	0	1	1	5
32	24	1	16	12	0	30	8	0	1	1	6
32	24	1	15	15	0	30	6	0	1	1	6
33	25	0	15	16	0	30	6	0	1	1	6
33	26	1	15	15	0	30	4	2	1	1	6
34	30	1	9	17	0	30	1	1	1	1	8
34	31	0	6	18	0	30	1	0	1	1	8
34	31	0	5	20	0	30	1	0	1	1	8
35	31	0	4	21	0	30	1	0	1	1	7
36	31	1	3	21	0	30	0	0	1	1	6
34	20	0	11	22	0	30	6	0	1	1	6
31	15	0	13	28	0	28	8	0	1	1	6
27	16	0	15	30	0	27	7	0	1	1	7
0	31	0	0	72	0	10	11	0	0	1	5

In addition to the above, *T. A. Wise* received one vote on the 12th ballot; *J. B. Anthony* received three votes on the first ballot; *James Buchanan*, of Lancaster, received *two* votes on the first and second, and one vote on the third ballot; and *Isaac Wayne* received one vote on each of the four first ballots.

The United States Bank.—We had prepared some remarks upon the absurd and childish suggestion of our *enlightened* President, in relation to a National Bank as an excrescence of the Treasury Department, but the very able and lucid article from the National Gazette, which we publish in our opposite page, is so satisfactory, that, upon reading it, we at once committed our own production to the flames. We entreat our readers to peruse this article deliberately and repeatedly.

Last winter, the Committee of Ways and Means made a report upon that part of the Message which assailed the Bank, contradicting the assertions and refuting the arguments most conclusively. Mr. Hayne, from Georgia, being convinced that this same committee would again expose the ignorance and folly of our great statesman and his cabinet, moved that this part of the Message be referred to a different committee—a select committee. A majority of Congress seemed to be so fully convinced of the absurdity of this cabinet scheme, that the motion was rejected at once, by a vote of 108 to 67: so that this same committee of ways and means will again have to expose the ignorance of the author of the message. Fortunately, too, this committee consists of *five* friendly, and *only two* opposed to the President. Mr. M'Duffie is the chairman, and our friend John Gilmore a member. Mr. Gilmore voted manfully for referring the message to this committee.

The President's Message.—In relation to the case of the Southern Indians, the President assures us that the benevolent policy which has been pursued for thirty years, towards the aborigines of the south, is approaching to a happy consummation. He declares that the Choctaws and Chickasaws, with *great unanimity*, accepted the liberal offers of the government. If this be true, we most heartily rejoice at it; but we have our fears. Five hundred thousand dollars placed in the hands of such a man as Eaton, may be badly used.—The Secretary of the War Department informs us, that already an old chief, Mushulatubbe, who was favorable to the treaty, has been deposed by a *few* of the discontented, because he signed the treaty. Upon this we would merely remark, that the most natural presumption would be, that the deposing power was the strongest and most numerous. If great unanimity prevailed in the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes, in favor of this treaty, it is truly surprising that Mushulatubbe should not be able to sustain himself against the *few* discontented persons in his own tribe.—But we do not wish to press this matter: it will undergo a thorough investigation in Congress. The facts in relation to these treaties will all be laid before the nation, and we will then be enabled to decide upon the merits of the case.

The President next proceeds to the Tariff. He declares, very fully, his opinion that Congress have constitutional power to impose duties for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures: When, however, he proceeds to express his opinion in relation to the present Tariff, it is manifest that he considers it "*injudicious*." As some of our neighbors, "*printers by authority*," and so forth, have probably had eulogiums of his message ready cut and dry, for weeks past, pronouncing it a thorough going article in favor of domestic manufactures, we mean to devote a considerable portion of our editorial column to satisfy every intelligent and impartial reader that the President is not a tariff man. We only ask a perusal of our remarks, and a careful comparison of them with the message.

The following is the introductory sentence on this subject.—"The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional: and it is considered by *almost all as* defective in *many of its parts*." This may be said, by the partisans of the President, not to be his own opinion. If this expression stood alone, there would be some plausibility in the suggestion; but when we connect this with other expressions in the message, we cannot deny that the President thinks the present tariff *defective in many of its parts*. In a subsequent paragraph we find the following sentence:—"The difficulties of a *more expedient adjustment of the present tariff*, although great, are far from being insurmountable." And the following:—"The *present tariff* taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to *protect interests too local and minute to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe*."

Here is an unequivocal assertion that "*a more expedient adjustment*" of the present tariff may be made: it is "*difficult*," to be sure, but the difficulties are not "*insurmountable*." Again the President says, "*it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute*, and *it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe*." What are these "*interests*" that are "*too local and minute?*" What are these "*manufactures for which the country is not ripe?*"

But the most unfair and *insidious* portion of the remarks in relation to the tariff is contained in the recommendation that *each article to be protected should be submitted singly for deliberation*. He concludes this paragraph by stating that, in this mode of proceeding, "*the vital principles of our system would be secure from the discord and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded not on identity of convictions, but on combinations of small minorities.*" Now we undertake to say that a more insidious attack never was made upon our protective system, than is contained in this paragraph. If Wellington had been giving his advice as to the best mode of destroying our tariff, he could not have selected a better paragraph for the purpose. That the most deadly enemy of the American System would select this course, we have direct and conclusive evidence. We will give a brief history of this mode of legislation, which, we think, will satisfy every intelligent reader that this paragraph in the Message was the suggestion of an enemy to the tariff. Our readers, no doubt, all recollect, that during the last session, Mr. M'Duffie introduced a bill for the reduction of the duty on salt. This was "submitting that article singly for deliberation," as President Jackson now advises, and the duty on foreign salt was reduced. Such was the result of this experiment of legislating on articles singly. Immediately afterwards the southern men boasted that they had discovered a mode by which the tariff might be destroyed—that is, by attacking it in detail.

But let us pursue this matter a little further.—At the *Nullification Dinner*, held at Charleston, South Carolina, on the first of July last, Colonel Drayton made a speech, containing some patriotic sentiments, but containing also a formal denunciation of the tariff, as unconstitutional and oppressive. This speech was in opposition to *nullification*, and contained the following advice as to the most politic plan to get rid of the tariff. We extract the words from his speech as published at the time:

"All are injured by it, (the tariff,) but the manufacturers; and although they, *when combined*, can carry the majority with them, *yet recent events strongly indicate that, by attacking the tariff in detail*, we may bring it back to those principles from which it should never have departed.—Should the efforts which I have suggested fail of success; should the tariff act remain unrepealed, we must then decide whether separation from the Union is preferable to a submission to the provisions of this law."

Now, readers, if President Jackson is a friend of domestic manufactures, is it not very singular that he should advise the friends of the tariff to pursue the same course which was followed by M'Duffie, and suggested by Colonel Drayton?—Suppose the friends of the tariff should pursue the course suggested by M'Duffie, Colonel Drayton, and General Jackson, what would be the result? What article could be protected?—We believe not one. We trust, however, that this singular *coalition*, between the friends of a "judicious tariff," and the enemies of the American System, will arouse the fears and suspicions of the *real friends* of domestic industry. We hope that they will not consent to be again divided and tricked by the cunning of M'Duffie, as they were in relation to the duty on salt. The policy of the anti-tariffites is "*divide and conquer;*" we trust that the friends of domestic industry will "*unite and prosper.*"

But the President disapproves this combination of minorities to make a majority; he does not like *compromises!* Truly this is an extraordinary objection, in a government whose constitution is the result of a compromise. If minorities had not united, our present excellent constitution could never have existed. Would Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, have consented to give Rhode Island as much influence in the Senate as the largest of those States can possess? Would the free states have consented that *three fifths* of the slaves should be counted in the apportionment of representatives, unless from a spirit of compromise? But this is not a novel question. Previous to 1826, the manufacturers of woollen goods in the United States labored under great disadvantage and embarrassment, from the want of adequate protection. In 1827, a bill, commonly called the "*woollens bill*," was reported, for the purpose of rescuing the manufacturers of woollen goods from impending ruin. This bill was violently opposed by a large majority of the Jackson party, among whom Mr. Buchanan and our own representative, James S. Stevenson, were conspicuous. Mr. Buchanan objected to the passage of the bill, unless there was connected with it some provision for the encouragement of the manufacture of whiskey. Afterwards he offered, as an amendment, a section increasing the duty on foreign spirits and on hemp. Mr. Stevenson also objected to the bill, because it "submitted" woollen goods "singly for deliberation." The woollens bill was defeated.

Thus our readers will perceive that General Jackson's plan of legislating on articles singly, has been twice tried within four years, and in each case the friends of domestic industry had reason to regret the result. Mr. Mallary, a friend of the American System, offered a bill to *encourage* the manufacture of woollen goods "*singly*," and it was *defeated*. Mr. M'Duffie, a thorough going *anti-tariffite* and *nullifier*, offered a bill to *discourage* the domestic manufacture of salt, *singly*, and it was passed. Such are the results of separate legislation. We now ask, can any intelligent reader believe that General Jackson was really a friend of domestic manufactures, when he gave such advice to Congress? We trust that the friends of the American System will not be deceived by such deceitful and treacherous counsel.

We have much more to say upon this part of the Message, but we do not wish to exhaust the patience of our readers: we will therefore conclude, for the present, by stating, that on the 13th instant, Mr. Hayne, of Georgia, tried Col. Drayton and General Jackson's plan of destroying the tariff, by offering a resolution for a reduction of the duty on *a single article*, foreign sugar. The friends of domestic industry seemed, however, to be wide awake, and refused to consider the resolution.

United States' Senator.—Alex. Buckner has been elected to the Senate of the United States from Missouri, in place of Mr. Barton, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Barton was not a candidate. For Mr. Buckner 34—For Mr. Miller 27; scattering 2. The St. Louis Times says: "Previous to the election, Mr. B. declared himself unequivocally the friend of the Tariff and Internal Improvement, opposed to the system of proscription adopted by the present Administration, and the friend of *Henry Clay*.—Under these circumstances, and under these *pledges*, our friends gave him their votes, to a man: and there can be no doubt that the opinions of those persons who voted for him from personal considerations, coincide with his own on all subjects of national importance.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

[The Missouri Republican admits that Mr. Buckner is a Jacksonite, but opposed to proscription and favorable to the American system.—*Ed. Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

CONGRESS.

In Senate, *December* 7th, the following Standing Committees were announced from the Chair:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, King.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith of Maryland, Smith of S. Carolina, Silsbee, King, Johnston.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, Forsyth.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, Bibb.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Noble, Brown, Seymour.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Naudain, Iredell.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, Bibb.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Livingston, Webster.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, M'Kinley, Kane, Ellis, Sprague.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Burnet, Poindexter, Grundy, Naudain.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, Benton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Chase, Foot, Brown.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, Seymour.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, Chambers.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Sprague.

On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Iredell, Baer, Knight.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Baker.

On Roads and Canals.—Messsrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, Poindexter.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, for the present session of the twenty-first Congress, as appointed by the Speaker, and announced to the House on Friday morning, December 10:—

On Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Randolph, Coleman, Tucker, Claiborne, Johnson of Tennessee, and Beekman.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Dwight, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Overton, and Alexander.

On Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Williams, McCoy, Barber of Connecticut, McIntire, Ramsey, and Lee.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard, Loyall, and Lamar.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin of Ohio, and Clay.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky., Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russel, McCreery, and Lent.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ihrie, and Semmes.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan, Davis, of S. C., Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou., Foster, and Gordon.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Burgess, Dickinson, Wingate, Yancey, De Witt, Brown, and Crane.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Davenport, Lyon, Halsey, Spencer, of Md., Thompson, of O., and Norton.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sterigere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Baylor, Denny, and Draper.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallary, Stanberry, Condict, Irwin, of Pa., Monell, Barbour, of Va., and Huntingdon.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spencer, Roane, Wilson, Rose, Smith, of Pa., Standifer, and Chandler.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Con., Hubbard, Gaither, and Lewis.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findlay, Blair, of S. C., Mitchell, and Speight.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Carson, Dorsey, White, of N. Y., and Anderson.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Clark, Strong, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Cowles, and W. B. Shepard.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Trezvant, Lecompte, Chilton, Hammons, Bockee, Ford, and Beekman.

On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pierce, Reed, and Pierson.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Maxwell, of N. Y., Swan, and Broadhead.

The following are the Select Committees of the House, announced as above.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Hemphill, Mercer, Blair, of Tennessee, Haynes, Letcher, Vinton, and Craig.

On the Surplus Revenue.—Messrs. Polk, Patton, Fry, Earle, Jarvis, Leavit, and Evans, of Maine.

On Election of President and Vice President.—Messrs. McDuffie, Coke, Sanford, Stephens, Hughes, Green, and Rencher.

Complaint is made in one of the Southern papers, of some strictures on the President's Message on account of its length. We remember that when President Jackson's Inaugural Address appeared, it was most warmly commended by the friends of the Administration for its brevity and simplicity, and exultingly contrasted with the messages of Mr. Adams, the latter being censured for their copiousness and rhetorical elaboration.—We joined in the commendation of President Jackson's Address, because it was marked by manly plain sense, briefly and pithily conveyed, and seemed altogether *in keeping* with his intellectual character and habits. Now, that he has sent forth a Message longer, more artificial, more complicate, more allusive, more redundant, more studied and controversial, than any before known, the same encomiasts are equally edified, and wonder that any fault can be found with traits much stronger than what they reprehended and ridiculed in the productions of Mr. Adams. We note this inconsistency to show how little reliance is to be placed upon the opinions of devoted partisans.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Counterfeit Notes of the United States Bank.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, three very dangerous imitations of the $100 Branch notes of the United States Bank, were detected on the counter of the parent Bank in Philadelphia, two purporting to have been issued by the Washington, and one by the Savannah office. The heads on the margin, are those of Washington and Franklin.—The impressions are fainter, and the notes longer and broader than the original, but the filling and signatures are well executed. The scroll at the top of the denomination dies is imperfect, and the white lines of those dies are less distinct than in the original. There is a marked difference between the two fancy heads of the marginal dies and those of the original notes, also in the heads of Washington and Franklin, the former appearing in the counterfeit more like an outline than a finished engraving. There is a want of uniformity in the marginal die-work surrounding the heads, &c. The words "Bank of the United States," in the body of the note, are much less bold than the original. The same remark will apply to the general appearance of the counterfeit.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

Mrs. Sarah Perry, who lately died at New London, was closely allied, in her sympathies and feelings, with the American Navy. Her husband was a Post Captain during the administration of John Adams, and her five sons were educated and devoted to the service almost from their infancy. The Commodore was the oldest son; the second, Raymond H. Perry, Lieutenant in the Navy, died a few years since; the third, M. C. Perry, is now commander of the sloop of War Concord, in the Mediterranean; the fourth, James Alexander Perry, was a Midshipman, 13 years of age at the commencement of the late war, and was with the Commodore in the brig Lawrence, at the victory on Lake Erie, and escaped unhurt. He was drowned in the Pacific Ocean in 1820, in an attempt to save the life of one of his comrades who was upset in one of the ship's boats. The fifth son is now a Purser. Two of her three daughters were married to Naval Officers.—*Com. Adv.*

Salem Murder again.—We have just seen a private letter received yesterday from the eastward, which states that Joseph Knapp, at present under sentence of death, has made some disclosures which have appalled the inhabitants of Salem, and put the whole town in commotion again.—Knapp's statement implicates a lady, (whose name we forbear to mention) who, though not arrested, yet suspicions of her guilt are thickening in the community amongst which she resides. The letter referred to adds, that Knapp has a terrible fear of death, and it may be, that he has conjured up the present dark report, in the vain hope of having his sentence commuted. We shall wait for more certain information on this point before touching further on the subject.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Dec.* 14.

It is stated in one of the New York papers that the revenue of the canals of that State, for the present year, will exceed the amount of the last by two hundred thousand dollars.—*National Gazette.*

A great consternation prevailed in a jeweller's workshop in this city one day last week, in consequence of a valuable diamond having been lost.—All the men denied any knowledge of what had become of the precious gem, and a general search had proved fruitless; when it occurred to the master that the foreman kept a dog which was frequently about the shop, and he thought the animal might have swallowed it. Accordingly a hint was given to the foreman, the dog was secured, and a powerful drastic purgative administered, which produced the *lost diamond*, to the satisfaction of both master and men, who had been placed in rather an awkward dilemma from the circumstance. A piece of iron was also found with the diamond, which shows that dogs are apt to swallow hard substances.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Dr. Mitchel's method of working Caoutchouc.—Soak the gum elastic in sulphuric ether until soft and nearly elastic, which in good ether will take from ten to twenty-four hours. Then if it is a plate, cut it with a wet knife, or parallel knives, into such sections or sheets or shapes as may be desired, and suffer them to dry; or if a bag, apply a pipe or stop-cock, and inflate with the mouth: if the bag should expand equally, inflate rapidly, but if unequally, proceed more slowly, and with occasional pauses. By such means a bag may be made so thin as to become transparent and light enough to ascend when filled with hydrogen. By graduating the extent of inflation, a sheet of caoutchouc of any given thickness is produced. If for blow pipes or other purposes for which it is desirable that the bags should possess contractibility, let them be inflated to the desired size, and after an hour let out the air. Ever after they will suffer as great distension and again contract. If permanent sheets are wanted, the inflated bags are to be hung up till dry, after which no sensible contraction will ensue.

Bags softened by ether may be stretched readily by the hand, over lasts, hat blocks, or other moulds, so as to assume the shape desired, and may be applied to a variety of useful purposes. In the form of straps and twisted strings its elasticity offers many useful applications. It is easily formed into tubes to connect apparatus, &c.

Some of the bags have been extended to six feet in diameter; one of them being filled with hydrogen, escaped, and was found one hundred and thirty miles from the place. A bag originally the size of an English walnut was extended till fifteen inches in diameter.

Dr. Mitchel states that oil of sassafras softens caoutchouc so that it can be applied with a brush, and that upon drying by exposure to air it becomes again simple elastic caoutchouc. Many applications of it as a varnish, in this state, are suggested.—*Franklin Journal, p.* 122.

The Dey of Algiers.—In point of personal appearance, the Dey is very different from the showy portraiture which a writer in a monthly magazine has painted. He is, for all the world, the counterpart of the Turk, who sold rhubarb near St. Paul's church-yard. His beard is grizzled, or, if you will, a sable silvered; and his white chintz turban, crimson velvet caftan, green silk trowsers, diamond-studded dagger, gold-hilted scimetar, exist only in the picturesque and vivid imagination of the writer of the clever "Notes of the Month," before alluded to. His rings are splendid—diamonds of the first water; but his costume is not striking, and, worse than all, is uncleanly. The Dey has with him *en suite* his brother and counterpart presentment, Mustapha Effendi, whose beard and moustaches stand less in need of cirage or herna, than fraternal Pacha's. Ibrahim Aga, his son-in-law, the handsomest man of the set, is a fine, broad-shouldered, brawny, black-bearded Moor, with a manly, good humored countenance, apparently little capable of the atrocities he is said to have committed before quitting Algiers. Next follows the astute Ibrahim Effendi, Grand Admiral; Mustapha Aga, a General; Mohammed Hoggia, Grand Chancellor, (now no longer holder of the Seals;) and Hassan Bey, Treasurer, being altogether the heaviest, dullest, and ugliest being ever seen. The Dey is far from regretting the change in his fortunes, but looks upon his dethronement as a deliverance from a post of great difficulty and danger: he is said to be immensely rich, and to have some intention of embarking a portion of his property in mercantile speculations.

Great Surgical Operation.—A tumor was taken from the abdomen of a woman, at the Massachusetts Hospital, on Saturday, of an enormous size. The patient underwent the operation with a degree of fortitude that astonished all the faculty present,—neither speaking nor moving while the knife was in use. The case was one of a peculiar character—life or death was depending. We understand the surgeon was very unwilling to hazard the operation, but the patient would not excuse him—being resigned to her fate, let it terminate as it would. She died just after all the blood vessels were secured, and at a moment, too, when the utmost anxiety and sympathy were exhibited for her welfare.—*Boston Traveller.*

Died,

On Wednesday evening, 15th instant, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, only child of John E. Park, of Ross township, aged 14 months.

On Sabbath night, of scarlet fever, ROBERT BALDWIN, youngest son of James H. Davis, aged 15 months.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS!

The Atlantic Souvenir, with 12 fine engravings;
The Token, with 11 engravings;
The Youth's Keepsake, with 7 engravings;
The Pearl, with 8 engravings;
The Lady and Gentleman's Diary, 4 engravings.

ENGLISH ANNUALS.

The Gem, with 12 highly finished engravings;
The Winter's Wreath, with 13 superb engravings;
Friendship's Offering, with 13 engravings;
Ackermann's Forget Me Not, with 15 engravings;
The Christmas Box, with 8 engravings;
Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not, 11 engr'gs.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., *Booksellers*,
Dec. 21—6t. No. 95 Market street.

CHANCES FOR $20,000, for sale *this day only*, in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 23, for 1830—which was drawn on Saturday last, the 18th December, 1830. Drawing received tomorrow evening. Whole Tickets, $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Dec. 21, 1830. Agent for the Managers.

FOUND, near the junction of Liberty and Sixth streets, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, THREE BANDBOXES, containing a variety of articles, which the owner can have by calling at No. 12, Strawberry Alley, and paying for this advertisement. P. M'GINLEY.
December 21.—2t*

NOTICE.—The subscribers being about to close up their business, according to their articles of partnership, request all those having demands, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
December 21—3

DIRECTORY.

JEAN BARBEAU respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he intends to publish a Directory, in the month of April next, which shall contain the names, residence, and occupation, of all the male inhabitants over fifteen years of age in the city proper; also the householders in Allegheny town, Birmingham, and Northern Liberties; the whole alphabetically arranged, with a Map—and a *view* of the city as seen from the Coal Hill.

Manufacturers, Merchants, and Professional men, wishing to advertise, shall have their cards neatly executed by Lithography; as arrangements are made with Messrs. Molineux & Bonnet for that purpose.

The population and institutions of the city shall also be inserted; and no endeavors shall be spared, to make the publication both useful and satisfactory.

Subscription lists will be placed at the principal public establishments in the city; and it is hoped that the work will meet with such encouragement as shall warrant its being undertaken.—Subscription price seventy-five cents per copy.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1830.—1m

WAVERLEY NOVELS, Edinburgh Edition.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers, Volumes 14, 15, 16, and 17, of the Waverley Novels, revised edition, containing the Bride of Lammermoor, A Legend of Montrose, and Ivanhoe; with designs by the first British artists; which, with the 13 volumes before received, form one of the most elegant works ever published. JOHN I. KAY & CO., *Booksellers*,
Dec. 21—2t. 95 Market street.

TO BE LET, the large and convenient Dwelling House, situated on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

ALSO, A two story brick Dwelling House on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
December 21.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 3d of JANUARY, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$40,000 is	$40,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,510	4,510
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
45		300	13,500
51		100	5,100
51		80	4,010
51		60	3,060
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
13395	prizes		$273,760
20825	blanks——34220 Tickets.		

Whole Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
December 21, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
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1		5,000	5,000
1		4,510	4,510
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
45		300	13,500
51		100	1,500
51		80	4,080
51		60	3,060
102		50	5,100
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DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
December 21, 1830.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. Peter will continue the course of Lectures on Chemistry, at the usual place, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, precisely. Dec. 21.

JOURNAL of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Volume VI—Number IV.

CONTENTS.—*American Patents.* List of Patents for June, with remarks by the Editor. *Specifications.* For making known a Deficiency of Water in Boilers, Ewbank's: Remarks by the Editor: For an Improvement in the Mode of Finishing Paper, Gilpin's: For an Improvement in the Compass Needle, Smith's: Remarks by the Editor. *English Patents.* For a Hat upon a new Construction, Lloyd and Rowbotham's: For Machinery for Making Bricks, Devenoge's: For Ornamental Tiles, Bricks, &c. Wright's: For Raising Water for Propelling Vessels, Hale's: For Manufacturing Alum, Strachan's. *Franklin Institute.* Monthly Meeting, Minutes of: Report of the Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions: Long on Wooden or Frame Bridges: On the Manufacture of Enamel Colors: Improved Mode of Preparing Plaster of Paris: On Polishing Metals: Antiquity of the Art of Paper Making: Leibig on Spongy Platina, &c: *Modern Antiques*, No. 4. By the Editor. Horse Boats: Revolving Oars: Pittsburgh Mechanic's Institute: Blake's Improved Case and Types: Notice of a Large Magnet, by Franklin Peale, Esq.: Wax for Candles from Castor Oil: Fountains of Fresh and Salt Water: On Making Artificial Pearls: Alloy for Pumps and Cocks: Query respecting Mexican Plumbago.

FOR RENT,

WITH a lease of some years, from the 1st of April next, the large and convenient house, No. 138 Liberty street. The tenant who would buy the furnitures therein the said house, should have possession of the dwelling part at any time desired, free of rent until the 1st of April. For terms, they may apply on the premises to H. BONNET.
Nov. 5, 1830.—cowtf.

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT, containing Ten Acres of Land, adjoining East Liberty. The situation is pleasant and healthful. The Dwelling House is a two story frame, 36 by 22 feet; well finished, with a cellar under one half, and a well of excellent water at the door. Also, a frame Wash House, Stable, Wagon House, Corn Crib, &c. and a variety of well selected Fruit Trees, Bush Fruit, &c. &c. It will be sold low for Cash, as the subscriber intends removing from this part of the country. Apply on the premises, to
Dec. 3—eowtIM. JAMES JONES.

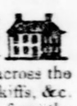
YORK HAVEN.

THIS valuable property having lately changed owners, the present proprietors are now making such improvements as to bring it into actual and profitable operation, and such as will offer great inducements to enterprising and industrious persons to settle there.

To strangers it may be necessary to state that York Haven is situated in York county, Pa., on the West Bank of the Susquehanna river, at the Conewago Falls. It is sixty miles from Baltimore, and eighty-six from Philadelphia, to both of which cities a communication by railroads is now making; in addition to which the daily mail between Baltimore and Harrisburgh passes through the place.

The proprietors are now prepared to lease or sell Lots and Rights for Mills or Manufactories of any kind. There is, perhaps, no situation in the state superior to this for the establishment of any description of manufactories—for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Rolling and Slitting Mills, Nail Factories, Fulling Mills, Carding Machines, Bark Mills, &c. The raw material for all these establishments is raised in abundance on the Susquehanna and its branches, and can be transported to York Haven at a trifling cost, by means of the river or the great Pennsylvania canal, which passes down on the opposite side. To persons disposed to erect establishments requiring water power, (which is furnished in abundance, at all seasons of the year, by means of a very capacious canal with locks, about a mile long, and belonging to the establishment,) the proprietors would lease or sell Lots and Rights upon moderate terms. Also, Lots for Dwellings, Warehouses, &c.

They will also rent, for one or more years, a GRIST MILL, capable of turning out one hundred and seventy-five barrels of flour a day. This mill has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now in perfect order for merchant work, having all the machinery requisite for that purpose. It is also calculated for country work, at which an extensive business may be done, as the mill is situated in a thickly settled part of the country, and not liable to be disturbed by ice in the winter season.



ALSO FOR RENT, a large and commodious Three Story Stone TAVERN HOUSE, containing twenty-five apartments; to which is attached a FERRY across the Susquehanna, with the necessary flats, skiffs, &c.

A turnpike road is about to be made from the Harrisburgh Bridge to York Haven, and will probably be completed the ensuing season, which will open a free communication with the fertile valleys of Cumberland and Franklin counties, from whence large supplies of grain and other productions may be calculated upon, for carrying on business at this place; which, with the Codorus Navigation, now in progress, from York to the River, in addition to the facilities afforded by the River, the Canal and the Railroads, will offer inducements to men of capital and enterprise, not surpassed by any other situation in the United States.

Mechanics and others disposed to improve Lots, will be enabled to get them upon the most favorable terms. Application to be made to
GEORGE WINCHESTER, Esq.
Baltimore, or to
CHARLES M. POOR, *Agent*.
York Haven, December 7, 1830.—5t.

VENANGO FURNACE,
FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it; in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.

The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consis

CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required, a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

LONDON BOTANIC OR VEGETABLE OIL SOAP;

AND ALSO THE

IMPERIAL RENOVATER,

Or the General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing, of every description, color or quality,

WITHOUT THE LEAST INJURY TO EITHER!

THE above compositions, so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns in the United States; the former, the *Vegetable Oil*, for its superior quality in extracting oil, or grease of any kind, also paint, tar, &c. from Gentleman's Clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to their quality or color. And is eminently useful to sea faring men and travelers, possessing the singular quality of washing in spring or sea water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water; and will be found a sovereign remedy for scorbutic and other eruptions of the face and skin.

And the latter the *Imperial Preventative*, for its extraordinary qualities in extricating spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Sattins, Merinos, Canton Crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either *Gloss, Color, or Quality* let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases, in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, heated irons, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered at wholesale or retail for a few days only, at N. Griffith's Hotel.

It is requested that any Lady or Gentleman, who entertains any doubt of the superior excellence of the above named composition, will bring any of their garments stained as above described for trial, and the same will be removed in their presence; and the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses, on account of such stains, to the dyer's, may be in such cases dispensed with. It may be had at all times by wholesale at the subscriber's.

***A very liberal allowance will be made to one person, in each town, who may purchase to sell again. J. TRENCH.

Inventor and Manufacturer.

No. 245 Greenwich street N. York, Dec. 7, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes			$136,880
20825 blanks——34220 Tickets.			

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

December 7, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
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At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

December 7, 1830.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aque duct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1830.

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1830—tf *Executors.*

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1830.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do. do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do. do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do. do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING do.		Imperial,	per reams, 2 75
do. do.		Medium,	do. 1 75
do. do.		Crown,	do. 1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do. 2 00
do. do.		Crown,	do. 1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75
BORDERS,	do.		12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market

May 4, 1830.—tf

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET—Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—3mo.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*☜

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

SPLENDID ENGLISH SOUVENIRS!

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have just received the following English Souvenirs:—

The Winter's Wreath, embellished with 13 superb engravings.

Ackermann's Forget Me Not, with 15 elegant engravings.

Juvenile Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.

Also for sale as above, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, The Pearl, and the Memento.

November 23—tf.

EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a —tt of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830—2mo.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET.

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1y

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association,

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830.—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice & c.
Box Raisins, Figs, & c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits & c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STTS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

F. V. KRUG,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 177½ Market street, Philadelphia,

Agent for the sale of American Manufactured Hardware, &c. &c.

REFER to Dr. P. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh; or to Messrs. Handy, Symington & Reid, S. Konigmacher & Co., Reaves, Buck & Co., or Mr. Richard Paxon, Philadelphia. Nov. 30—3w

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. PAKEWILL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. FORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Days of a Philosopher: by *Sir Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cathcart, or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Anderson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Anderson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1830—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (75 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of Surveying, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowledge of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'KEVIN

June 1.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $12 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETTERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829—tf.